United States General Accounting Office

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Fact Sheet to the Chairman,
Committee on Armed Services
House of Representatives

March 1986

COMPLETED

SELECTED DEFENSE AGENCIES

Current and Historical Information on Missions, Work Force, and Budget

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United States
General Accounting Office
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National Security and
International Affairs Division

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March 7, 1986

The Honorable Les Aspin
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services
House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In response to your request, we are providing information on the changes in size and function of a number of the defense agencies. As agreed with your office, this fact sheet presents current and historical information on missions, work force, and budget for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency; the Defense Communications Agency; the Defense Contract Audit Agency; the Defense Investigative Service; the Defense Logistics Agency; the Defense Mapping Agency; the Defense Nuclear Agency; and the Defense Security Assistance Agency. As agreed, we did not include the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency/Central Security Service, and other smaller agencies.

The information relating to changes in mission, budget, and personnel staffing levels contained in this fact sheet was obtained from agency and congressional sources and discussed with officials of the agencies. The detailed historical civilian work force data was obtained from the Defense Manpower Data Center. We did not verify the accuracy of the information provided.

Information on each agency's budget and civilian/military work force mix is provided for the earliest year readily available and for fiscal year 1986. Data on each agency's civilian occupational groups is provided as of September 1975 and September 1985, with the exception of the Defense Mapping Agency. The Defense Mapping Agency's civilian occupational data is furnished as of September 1975 and June 1985.

Generally, the information presented indicates that, most of these agencies experienced only moderate growth in staffing levels from 1975 to 1986.

In our discussions with agency personnel, several representatives expressed concerns over the possibly limited usefulness of such a

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snapshot presentation of an agency's development. Their primary concern was that significant changes to an agency may occur over time and any such changes and the underlying causes would not be reflected in such a presentation.

We will send copies of this fact sheet to interested parties and make copies available to others on request.

Should you need additional information or have any questions on the contents of this document, please call me on 275-4268.

Sincerely yours,

Harry R. Finley
Senior Associate Director

Contents

APPENDIX		Page
I	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency	1
II	Defense Communications Agency	4
III	Defense Contract Audit Agency	8
IV	Defense Investigative Service	11
V	Defense Logistics Agency	15
VI	Defense Mapping Agency	19
VII	Defense Nuclear Agency	23
VIII	Defense Security Assistance Agency	28
IX	Comparison of Selected Defense Agencies' Base Year and FY 1986 Budgets	30
X	Comparison of Selected Defense Agencies' FY 1975 and FY 1986 Authorized Work Forces	31
XI	Federal Civilian Work Force Occupational Information	32

ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	automated data processing
AFSWP	Armed Force Special Weapons Project
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
DCA	Defense Communications Agency
DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency
DIS	Defense Investigative Service
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DMA	Defense Mapping Agency
DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
DSAA	Defense Security Assistance Agency
GM	general management
GS	general schedule
MC&G	mapping, charting, and geodetic

APPENDIX I

DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

ESTABLISHMENT

The Advanced Research Projects Agency was created under the authority of Public Law 85-325 in February 1958, and established as an operating agency under the Under Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering). It was redesignated the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) in March 1972.

MISSION

The creation of DARPA was, in part, a reaction to the Russian launching of Sputnik when the Department of Defense (DOD) realized it needed a high-level organization to formulate and execute research and development projects which would expand the frontiers of technology beyond the military services' immediate and specific requirements.

DARPA's mission is to help maintain U.S. technological superiority over the nation's potential adversaries. DARPA is the central research organization for DOD, and its goals are to

--pursue those highly imaginative and innovative research ideas and concepts offering significant military utility,

--support and manage projects assigned by the Secretary of Defense, and

--marshall advanced research through demonstration of its feasibility for military application.

APPENDIX I

DARPA has the responsibility to manage high-risk, high-payoff basic research and applied technology programs in projects as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense. DARPA's objective is to select and pursue revolutionary technology developments that minimize the possibility of technological surprise and/or offer potential for major increases in national defense capability. Research and development on projects is taken to the demonstration stage where feasibility and practicality can be assessed, and then the projects are transferred to the appropriate military services.

FY 1962 Budget[a]	FY 1958 Work Force[b]	
$246.7 million	Total authorized	58
FY 1986 Budget[c]	**FY 1986 Work Force**	
$670.0 million	Authorized civilian	125
	Authorized military	26
	Total authorized	151

[a]Earliest year readily available.

[b]Civilian/military breakout not readily available.

[c]The budget reflects reductions of $69.9 million pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. It does not include the cost of military personnel assigned to DARPA who are funded through military personnel appropriations.

APPENDIX I

DARPA Work Force Information

	1975	1985
Authorized civilian	115	125
Authorized military	30	26
Total authorized	145	151

General Schedule Full Time Work Force By Occupational Group[a] As Of September 1975

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 18	Total
Miscellaneous Occupations	1	1	2
Social Science, Psychology, and Welfare	0	1	1
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	41	11	52
Accounting and Budget	2	1	3
Engineering and Architecture	0	6	6
Physical Sciences	0	8	8
Library and Archives	1	1	2
Total	45	29	74

General Schedule Full Time Work Force by Occupational Group As Of September 1985

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 15	GM 13 - 15	Total
Miscellaneous Occupations	2	0	0	2
Social Science, Psychology, and Welfare	0	0	1	1
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	39	0	12	51
Accounting and Budget	1	0	2	3
Engineering and Architecture	0	0	11	11
Physical Sciences	0	0	11	11
Library and Archives	0	0	1	1
Transportation	1	0	0	1
Total	43	0	38	81

[a]Occupational groups are described in appendix XI.

APPENDIX II

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

ESTABLISHMENT

On May 12, 1960, the Secretary of Defense established the Defense Communications Agency (DCA), primarily as a result of a 1957 Secretary of Defense policy statement calling for an integrated DOD telecommunications system.

MISSION

Originally, the primary mission of DCA was the operational control and management direction of the newly established Defense Communications System to ensure that the System could meet DOD's long-haul, point-to-point telecommunications requirements. While DCA was given the responsibility of planning, engineering, and managing the Defense Communications System, the military services retained the responsibility for operating and maintaining the stations that made up the system.

The Defense Communications System was a consolidation of three separate communications systems operated independently by the three services prior to the establishment of DCA. The concept of one DOD agency to manage and operate the Defense Communications System was developed to eliminate duplication among the services and place the communications responsibility in one DOD element. All personnel for the new agency were taken from the three services.

From 1960 to 1965, DCA assumed several major missions, including engineering, technical and automated data processing (ADP) support for the National Military Command System, and for joint war gaming.

In an effort to consolidate communications management within DOD, the functions of the Air Force Office of Commercial Communications Management, the White House Signal Agency, and the Operational and Management Division of Civil Defense Communications were transferred to DCA. In addition, DCA was designated the focal point for the integration of space and ground elements of the Communications Satellite System. The Director, DCA, became the Chairman of the Military Communications Electronics Board and Manager of the National Communications System. The organizations that accompanied these responsibilities are separate organizations under the Director, DCA.

The expansion of DCA continued from 1966 to 1970 with the responsibility for (1) developing and planning the Defense Special Security Communications System, (2) providing technical ADP support for the Office of the Secretary of Defense Special

Assistant for Strategic Mobility, and (3) providing technical support for the Joint Chiefs of Staff and military departments in developing and maintaining the World Wide Military Command and Control System Standard Automation Data Processing System (Joint Technical Support Agency).

Major missions assigned DCA from 1971 to 1975 included responsibility for the Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Net and the Military Satellite Communications System Office. Two significant missions were assigned to DCA from 1976 to 1980: the World Wide Military Command and Control System engineering effort and the responsibility for computerized activity of the National Operations Technical Coordination Center.

Since 1980, the following functions have been assigned to DCA: (1) the Theater Mission Planning System was transferred to DCA from the Navy Joint Cruise Missile Project Office, (2) development and management of the Defense Data Network, and the Defense Switched Network, and (3) the ADP software responsibilities for the National Emergency Airborne Command Post.

The primary missions of DCA continue to be support for DCS, staffing the White House Communications Agency, and providing ADP support to the National Military Command System.

FY 1963 Budget	FY 1960 Work Force[a]	
$33.3 million	Total authorized	450

FY 1986 Budget[b]	millions	FY 1986 Work Force	
Operations & maintenance	$253.8	Authorized civilian	1,995
Procurement	65.9	Authorized military	1,945
Research & development	96.7		
Total	$416.4	Total authorized	3,940

[a]Breakout of civilian/military mix not available.

[b]The budget reflects OSD and congressional reductions of $30.1 million and reductions of $26.6 million pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. It does not include the cost of military personnel assigned to DCA who are funded through military personnel appropriations.

APPENDIX II

DCA Work Force Information

	1975[a]	1985
Authorized civilian	1,783	1,956
Authorized military	1,459	1,739
Total authorized	3,242	3,695

General Schedule Full Time Work Force by Occupational Group As of September 1975

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 18	Total
Miscellaneous Occupations	20	26	46
Social Science, Psychology, and Welfare	0	3	3
Personnel Management and Industrial Relations	19	6	25
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	634	303	937
Accounting and Budget	39	26	65
Engineering and Architecture	37	169	206
Legal & Kindred	0	2	2
Information & Arts	17	4	21
Business and Industry	16	14	30
Library and Archives	4	2	6
Mathematics and Statistics	48	43	91
Investigation	1	0	1
Supply	2	0	2
Transportation	2	2	4
Total	839	600	1,439

[a]DCA's FY 1975 total authorized work force is 3,242, however, the civilian and military work force mix is not available. These figures are estimated using DCA's traditional work force mix of 55 percent civilian and 45 percent military.

APPENDIX II

General Schedule Full Time Work Force by Occupational Group
As of September 1985

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 15	GM 13 - 15	Total
Miscellaneous Occupations	23	2	5	30
Social Science, Psychology, and Welfare	0	1	0	1
Personnel Management and Industrial Relations	32	0	13	45
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	761	165	155	1081
Accounting and Budget	85	21	24	130
Engineering and Architecture	40	117	92	249
Legal & Kindred	2	0	4	6
Information & Arts	18	1	1	20
Business and Industry	24	9	10	43
Library and Archives	6	0	0	6
Mathematics and Statistics	63	52	32	147
Equipment, Facilities and Service	1	0	0	1
Supply	7	0	0	7
Transportation	1	0	1	2
Total	1,063	368	337	1,768

APPENDIX III

DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY

ESTABLISHMENT

The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) was established in 1965 by the Direction of the Secretary of Defense as result of recommendations made by a DOD Comptroller Contract Audit Task Force formed in 1963.

MISSION

As stated in its charter, DCAA's mission is to:

1) perform all necessary contract audit for DOD and provide accounting and financial advisory services regarding contracts and subcontracts to all DOD components responsible for procurement and contract administration. These services are to be provided in connection with negotiation, administration, and settlement of contracts and subcontracts; and
2) provide contract audit service to other government agencies as appropriate.

DCAA's stated mission has not changed over the years, but the audit objectives have expanded since 1965. Today, most of DCAA's audit efforts fall into five areas: (1) audit of contractor proposals, (2) audit of contractor incurred cost, (3) direct audit, (4) audit of contractor compliance with cost accounting standards requirements, and (5) defective pricing audits. In addition, since its inception, DCAA has provided continuous contract audit support for various non-DOD agencies, whenever such arrangements are in the interest of the government. Approximately 30 non-DOD agencies use DCAA services including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of the Interior.

By special agreement, DCAA also provides contract audit and financial advisory services to allied nations which purchase U.S. produced defense supplies, equipment, and weapons systems.

APPENDIX III

All of DCAA's efforts to support non-DOD agencies and allied nations are performed on a reimbursable basis.

FY 1967 Budget	millions	FY 1967 Work Force	
Direct appropriations	$36.2	Authorized civilian	3,981
Reimbursable earnings	5.6	Authorized military	82
Total	$41.8	Total authorized	4,063

FY 1986 Budget[a]	millions	FY 1986 Work Force	
Direct appropriations	$177.2	Authorized civilian	4,854
Reimbursable earnings	20.8	Authorized military	0
Total	$198.0	Total authorized	4,854

[a]The budget reflects reductions of $9.6 million pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

APPENDIX III

DCAA WORK FORCE INFORMATION

	1975	1985
Authorized civilian	3,431	4,632
Authorized military	0	0
Total authorized	3,431	4,632

General Schedule Full Time Work Force by Occupation Group As of September 1975

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 18	Total
Miscellaneous Occupations	2	2	4
Personnel Management and Industrial Relations	36	12	48
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	435	16	451
Accounting and Budget	2,185	516	2,701
Legal & Kindred	0	3	3
Information & Arts	1	0	1
Business and Industry	3	0	3
Mathematics and Statistics	1	1	2
Supply	1	0	1
Transportation	4	0	4
Total	2,668	550	3,218

General Schedule Full Time Work Force by Occupation Group As of September 1985

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 15	GM 13 - 15	Total
Miscellaneous Occupations	9	0	1	10
Personnel Management and Industrial Relations	48	1	12	61
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	583	6	21	610
Accounting and Budget	3,060	16	797	3,873
Engineering and Architecture	0	2	0	2
Legal & Kindred	0	0	3	3
Information & Arts	3	0	0	3
Business and Industry	1	0	0	1
Mathematics and Statistics	1	0	0	1
Education	0	0	1	1
Supply	2	0	0	2
Transportation	2	0	0	2
Total	3,709	25	835	4,569

APPENDIX IV

DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

ESTABLISHMENT

In 1970, a Blue Ribbon Defense Panel stated that consolidation of the non-combatant function of DOD personnel security investigation could lead to savings. The matter was studied further within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and resulted in 1971 with an OMB recommendation, and subsequent approval by the President, for the creation of an Office of Defense Investigation. In 1972, the Defense Investigative Service (DIS) was established.

MISSION

DIS is responsible for Personnel Security Investigations (PSIs) for DOD components and for other U.S. government activities. PSIs are performed for all federal military, civilian, and non-federal industry personnel who require access to classified defense documents. In addition, DIS is responsible for the Industrial Security Program (ISP) which inspects private sector firms for their suitability to conduct classified work for the government, provides uniform handling and protection of classified industrial information, develops and promotes the physical protection of certain key industrial facilities important to defense production and mobilization, and inspects DOD contractors having possession or custody of sensitive conventional arms, ammunition, and explosives in connection with DOD contracts.

PSIs include investigating alleged subversive affiliations, adverse suitability information, or any other situation that requires resolution to complete the PSI. In July 1983, DIS reinstated the periodic reinvestigation for persons having access to Top Secret or Sensitive Compartmental Information.

In 1980 DIS assumed responsibility for the Industrial Security Program (ISP) from the Defense Logistics Agency. The ISP was created to administer and coordinate the similar industrial security programs of the military departments and other defense agencies. The ISP is composed of four distinct programs:

1. Defense Industrial Security Program. Establishes and maintains uniform standards for handling and protection of classified information accessible to private industry.

2. Facility Clearance Program. Processes and controls industrial facilities' clearances.

APPENDIX IV

3. Industrial Facility Protection Program. Develops and promotes physical security measures at certain key industrial facilities.

4. Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives Program. Inspects contractors having possession or custody of sensitive conventional arms, ammunitions, and explosives.

In 1977 DIS was assigned the additional mission of law enforcement in detecting fraud, waste, and abuse within DOD. In 1981 this mission was transferred to the Inspector General of DOD and the Defense Criminal Investigative Service was formed under that office. DIS retained some law enforcement responsibilities concerning the unauthorized release of government information.

FY 1973 Budget[a]	millions	FY 1973 Work Force	
Operations and maintenance	$10.7	Authorized civilian	1,250
Military expenses	14.6	Authorized military	1,750
Total	$25.3	Total authorized	3,000

FY 1986 Budget[b]	millions	FY 1986 Work Force	
Operations and maintenance	$138.1	Authorized civilian	4,194
Procurement	6.7	Authorized military	0
Total	$144.8	Total authorized	4,194

[a]DIS was operational only during the last 3 quarters of FY 1973.

[b]The budget reflects reductions of $7.5 million pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

APPENDIX IV

DIS Work Force Information

	1975	1985
Authorized civilian	1,315	3,693
Authorized military	1,305	0
Total authorized	2,620	3,693

General Schedule Full Time Work Force by Occupational Group As of September 1975

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 18	Total
Miscellaneous Occupations	165	6	171
Personnel Management and Industrial Relations	10	8	18
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	600	10	610
Accounting and Budget	10	4	14
Medical, Hospital, Dental and Public Health	1	0	1
Engineering and Architecture	1	0	1
Information & Arts	3	0	3
Business and Industry	1	0	1
Investigation	401	33	434
Supply	4	0	4
Transportation	1	0	1
Total	1,197	61	1,258

APPENDIX IV

General Schedule Full Time Work Force by Occupational Group As of September 1985

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 15	GM 13 - 15	Total
Miscellaneous Occupations	540	79	3	622
Personnel Management and Industrial Relations	47	5	1	53
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	742	33	2	777
Accounting and Budget	15	4	0	19
Medical, Hospital, Dental and Public Health	1	0	0	1
Legal & Kindred	1	0	1	2
Information & Arts	7	0	0	7
Business and Industry	2	0	0	2
Education	4	0	0	4
Investigation	1,473	79	2	1,554
Supply	8	0	0	8
Transportation	1	0	0	1
Total	2,841	200	9	3,050

APPENDIX V

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

ESTABLISHMENT

In recognition of the need for an integrated military supply function, and after receiving congressional encouragement, the Secretary of Defense created the Defense Supply Agency (DSA) in 1961. The agency became operational as of January 1, 1962, and was renamed the Defense Logistics Agency in 1977.

MISSION

The Defense Supply Agency was established to provide worldwide support to the military services for commercially available items. The agency assumed the single manager responsibility for certain commodity areas and logistics services previously assigned to the military services.

In 1965 DSA was assigned responsibility for the Defense Contract Administration Service (DCAS). Until that time, each military service had administered its own contracts. DCAS was to ensure uniform contract administration throughout DOD regardless of which service awarded the contract, and to present a single face to industry in the administration of contracts.

DSA's mission was confined to the United States until 1972 when responsibility for DOD property disposal operations was extended overseas. DSA's fuel mission was also enlarged to include responsibility for worldwide procurement, management, and distribution of coal and bulk petroleum. In 1973, DSA assumed responsibility for worldwide management and distribution of food items for military dining facilities and commissaries.

In 1977 the agency was renamed the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) in recognition of its expanded mission, which was to:

1. Function as an integral element of the DOD military logistics system and, as such, direct its efforts and operations toward logistics support of the missions of the military departments and the Unified and Specified Commands under all conditions.

2. Provide effective and economical support to the military departments, other DOD components, federal civil agencies, foreign governments, and others as authorized, for:

   a. Assigned materiel commodities and items of supply which are determined, through application of approved DOD criteria, to be susceptible of integrated management by a single agency for all of the military departments or as otherwise assigned.

APPENDIX V

b. Logistics services directly associated with the supply management function and other support services as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

3. Administer the operation of other DOD programs as assigned.

Today, DLA's mission is to provide effective and economical logistics support to the military services in contracting, supply, contract administration technical services, and reutilization and marketing of excess DOD property.

FY 1975 Budget[a]

	millions
Operations and maintenance	$788
Procurement	14
Research and development	14
Military construction	7
Total	$823

FY 1975 Work Force[b]

Authorized civilian	52,358
Authorized military	1,155
Total authorized	53,513

FY 1986 Budget[c]

	millions
Operations and maintenance	$1,810
Procurement	72
Research and development	24
Military construction	39
Total	$1,945

FY 1986 Work Force[b]

Authorized civilian	52,145
Authorized military	1,045
Total authorized	53,190

[a]Earliest available budget breakout.

[b]These figures represent DLA's authorized work force for operations and maintenance functions only. However, operations and maintenance activities involve approximately 95 percent of DLA's authorized work force.

[c]The budget reflects reductions of $91.1 million pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. It does not include the cost of military personnel assigned to DLA who are funded through military personnel appropriations.

APPENDIX V

DLA WORK FORCE INFORMATION

	1975	1985
Authorized civilian	52,358	48,436
Authorized military	1,155	1,043
Total authorized[a]	53,513	49,479

General Schedule Full Time Work Force by Occupational Group As of September 1975

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 18	Total
Miscellaneous Occupations	816	64	880
Social Science, Psychology, and Welfare	287	156	443
Personnel Management and Industrial Relations	557	120	677
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	10,569	705	11,274
Biological Sciences	3	0	3
Accounting and Budget	2,749	167	2,916
Medical, Hospital, Dental and Public Health	17	1	18
Engineering and Architecture	868	215	1,083
Legal & Kindred	25	78	103
Information & Arts	184	13	197
Business and Industry	7,860	643	8,503
Copyright, Patent and Trademark	0	1	1
Physical Sciences	128	44	172
Library and Archives	73	9	82
Mathematics and Statistics	59	14	73
Equipment, Facilities, and Services	500	25	525
Education	5	5	10
Investigation	6	1	7
Quality Assurance, Inspection and Grading	6,126	219	6,345
Supply	4,861	267	5,128
Transportation	845	22	867
Total	36,538	2,769	39,307

[a]These figures represent DLA's authorized work force for operations and maintenance functions only. However, operations and maintenance activities involve approximately 95 percent of DLA's authorized work force.

APPENDIX V

General Schedule Full Time Work Force by Occupational Group As of September 1985

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 15	GM 13 - 15	Total
Miscellaneous Occupations	745	10	8	763
Social Science, Psychology, and Welfare	9	5	1	15
Personnel Management and Industrial Relations	765	29	95	889
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	9,829	173	448	10,450
Accounting and Budget	2,642	48	94	2,784
Medical, Hospital, Dental and Public Health	29	0	0	29
Engineering and Architecture	1,323	73	180	1,576
Legal & Kindred	54	84	28	166
Information & Arts	167	3	8	178
Business and Industry	9,367	165	533	10,065
Physical Sciences	67	3	6	76
Library and Archives	75	17	11	103
Mathematics and Statistics	46	22	13	81
Equipment, Facilities and Service	699	4	23	726
Education	13	4	1	18
Investigation	6	1	1	8
Quality Assurance, Inspection and Grading	6,534	21	174	6,729
Supply	4,388	121	160	4,669
Transportation	870	11	22	903
Total	37,628	794	1,806	40,228

APPENDIX VI

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

ESTABLISHMENT

The President's Blue Ribbon Defense Panel, studying the reorganization of DOD in 1969-1970, recommended establishing a single mapping agency to bring all DOD mapping, charting, and geodetic (MC&G) activities together into a single agency. While the recommendation was not adopted then by the Secretary of Defense, it was later considered by the Executive Office of the President and, in November 1971, an executive order directed DOD to combine the three service mapping organizations.

The approach selected was to include in the new organization the major MC&G production facilities and to retain in the military services those functions concerned with acquiring of basic data for map and chart development as well as most research and development. Resources and personnel were transferred from the military services and the Defense Intelligence Agency to form the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) in 1972.

MISSION

DMA's missions are to (1) provide MC&G support to the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military services, and other DOD components, through the production and worldwide distribution of maps, charts, precise positioning data, and digital data for strategic and tactical military operations and weapons systems, (2) serve as program manager and coordinator of all DOD MC&G resources and activities, and (3) carry out statutory responsibilities for providing nautical charts and marine navigation data for the use of all vessels of the United States and of navigators generally.

To accomplish its missions, DMA is organized into a headquarters and the following six components.

1. Aerospace Center produces, among other items, aeronautical charts, air target materials, digital data, point positioning data bases, flight information publications, space mission charts, and a wide spectrum of technical data relevant to the earth and its aerospace environment essential to navigation and missilery.

2. Hydrographic/Topographic Center produces hydrographic charts and related data for surface and subsurface navigation, topographic maps for land forces, digital terrain elevation data for cruise missiles, plus some products for air operations. The Center has primary responsibility for generating products and services in supporting the military weapon systems.

3. Special Program Office for Exploitation Modernization was established in 1982 and is the newest component. The mission of this component is to develop and implement a capability to produce DMA products using hardcopy and softcopy computerized production techniques from materials collected by advanced acquisition systems. The ultimate mission of this component is to develop and have operational by early 1990 an all digital (softcopy) production system.

4. Office of Distribution Services handles worldwide distribution of DMA products.

5. Defense Mapping School is responsible for providing technical MC&G and MC&G-related training to military personnel of the three services, certain civilian personnel, and foreign military personnel on a selective basis.

6. Inter-American Geodetic Survey is responsible for cooperative mapping and charting agreements conducted jointly between the United States and national mapping agencies in Latin American countries.

FY 1973 Budget	millions	FY 1973 Work Force	
Operations and maintenance	$143.3	Authorized civilian	7,819
Procurement	1.7	Authorized military	1,024
Research and development	11.0		
		Total authorized	8,843
Total	$156.0		

FY 1986 Budget[a]	millions	FY 1986 Work Force	
Operations and maintenance	$435.3	Authorized civilian	9,385
Procurement	51.5	Authorized military	480
Research and development	233.9		
Military construction	0.7	Total authorized	9,865
Total	$721.4		

[a]The budget reflects adjustments of $49 million pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. It does not include the cost of military personnel assigned to DMA who are funded through military personnel appropriations.

APPENDIX VI

DMA Work Force Information

	1975	1985
Authorized civilian	7,853	8,845
Authorized military	829	476
Total authorized	8,682	9,321

General Schedule Full Time Work Force by Occupational Group As of September 1975

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 18	Total
Miscellaneous Occupations	152	15	167
Social Science, Psychology, and Welfare	5	6	11
Personnel Management and Industrial Relations	80	16	96
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	935	56	991
Accounting and Budget	76	16	92
Medical, Hospital, Dental and Public Health	4	0	4
Engineering and Architecture	158	10	168
Legal & Kindred	1	3	4
Information & Arts	191	4	195
Business and Industry	85	3	88
Physical Sciences	3,098	387	3,485
Library and Archives	171	17	188
Mathematics and Statistics	66	13	79
Equipment, Facilities, and Service	29	7	36
Education	35	2	37
Quality Assurance, Inspection, and Grading	1	0	1
Supply	143	14	157
Transportation	26	0	26
Total	5,256	569	5,825

APPENDIX VI

General Schedule Full Time Work Force by Occupational Group
As of June 1985

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 15	GM 13 - 15	Total
Miscellaneous Occupations	147	0	6	153
Social Science, Psychology, and Welfare	22	0	4	26
Personnel Management and Industrial Relations	131	0	25	156
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	1,238	4	71	1,313
Biological Sciences	5	0	0	5
Accounting and Budget	99	0	26	125
Medical, Hospital, Dental and Public Health	3	0	0	3
Engineering and Architecture	161	0	12	173
Legal & Kindred	3	0	6	9
Information & Arts	306	0	3	309
Business and Industry	119	0	12	131
Physical Sciences	4,380	0	525	4,905
Library and Archives	128	0	9	137
Mathematics and Statistics	79	0	13	92
Equipment, Facilities, and Service	18	0	2	20
Education	35	0	1	36
Quality Assurance, Inspection and Grading	1	0	0	1
Supply	179	0	15	194
Transportation	26	0	0	26
Total	7,080	4	730	7,814

APPENDIX VII

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

ESTABLISHMENT

The Defense Nuclear Agency's (DNA) current mission was originally carried out by the "Manhattan Project," formed in 1942. When the Atomic Energy Commission took over the Manhattan Project in 1947, all military staff assigned to the project were assigned to a new organization--the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project (AFSWP) which was created as a joint Army-Navy atomic energy organization responsible for carrying out all of the Manhattan Project's military service functions. Following the enactment of the DOD Reorganization Act of 1958, AFSWP was reorganized and redesignated the Defense Atomic Support Agency (DASA). The agency no longer reported to the individual military services, but instead became a DOD agency reporting to the Secretary of Defense through the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In 1971 DASA was rechartered as DNA.

MISSION

In 1947, when AFSWP was created, the organization was responsible for what had originally been the Manhattan Project's military functions. These functions included military participation in the development of all atomic weapons and technical training of special personnel, such as bomb commanders and weaponeers (bomb activators). Between 1947 and 1952, AFSWP assumed additional responsibilities and facilities with corresponding personnel increases. During this period, Sandia Base, New Mexico, was transferred to AFSWP and six national stockpile sites were placed under the project's control. In addition, the Test Command and the Nuclear Weapons School were created under AFSWP.

In 1951 AFSWP's mission and responsibilities were redefined. At this point, AFSWP was directed to use existing agencies of the armed forces to carry out programs for which suitable facilities already existed.

In 1958 AFSWP assumed two new functions: (1) the Joint Atomic Information Exchange Group to act as the central clearing house for all atomic information proposed for release, and (2) the Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center to deal with and respond to a nuclear incident or accident.

In 1961, after AFSWP was reorganized and redesignated as DASA, the DOD Damage Assessment Center was established within DASA. However, in 1963, this function was transferred to the Defense Communications Agency (DCA). Also, in 1964, the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute was transferred from the Navy to DASA. The mission of this institute is to conduct

research in the field of radiobiology and related matters that are essential to the operational and medical support of DOD and the military services.

In 1964 DASA's mission was changed by DOD so that DASA was now required to provide support to the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military services and other DOD components in matters concerning nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons effects, nuclear weapons testing, and other aspects of the DOD nuclear energy program as might be directed by the Secretary of Defense.

Between 1966 and 1973, DASA went through a number of reductions in both responsibilities and personnel. During this period organizational transfers such as assigning the national stockpiles to the services and transferring the Nuclear Weapons School and Sandia Base Hospital to the Air Force took place.

In 1971, during the rechartering of DASA as DNA, the agency's functions and missions were redefined. DNA was no longer responsible for storing and maintaining nuclear weapons, reviewing operational aspects of nuclear weapons safety, or reviewing the validity of operational requirements for new nuclear weapons. In addition, DNA's training responsibility was also reduced.

DNA's current mission, unchanged since 1971, is to provide consolidated management of the DOD nuclear weapons stockpile, DOD nuclear weapons testing, and nuclear weapons effects research. DNA is also responsible for providing staff advice and assistance in nuclear weapons matters to the Secretary of Defense, the military services, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other DOD and non-DOD government agencies.

Although DNA's basic mission has remained unchanged since 1971, the agency has become responsible for a number of major new activities.

In 1976 DNA was assigned the responsibility by the Secretary of Defense for coordinating a major effort aimed at determining how to enhance the security of nuclear equipment and facilities around the world. This is an ongoing program which continually assesses the security of these facilities, makes recommendations for improvement, and reassesses the security in light of the changes implemented.

In 1978 DNA was assigned the responsibility for theatre nuclear forces survivability by the Under Secretary of Defense (Research and Development). This is a continuing effort to determine what pre-conflict actions can be taken to enhance the survivability of armed forces in case of conflict involving nuclear weapons.

APPENDIX VII

In 1979, DNA was assigned the responsibility for Accident Response Planning by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This has been a major effort over the past several years aimed at determining how to respond in case of a nuclear accident. DNA conducts field exercises to test procedures for responding to such an accident, makes recommendations for improving these procedures, and then reassesses the procedures.

FY 1959 Budget (DASA)	FY 1959 Work Force (DASA)	
$77.4 million	Authorized civilian	2,083
	Authorized military	6,677
	Total authorized	8,750

FY 1986 Budget (DNA)[a]	FY 1986 Work Force (DNA)	
$364.2 million	Authorized civilian	796
	Authorized military	563
	Total authorized	1,359

[a]The budget reflects reductions of $35 million pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. It does not include the cost of military personnel assigned to DNA who are funded through military personnel appropriations.

APPENDIX VII

DNA Work Force Information

	1975	1985
Authorized civilian	643	778
Authorized military	562	539
Total authorized	1,205	1,317

General Schedule Full Time Work Force by Occupational Group As of September 1975

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 18	Total
Miscellaneous Occupations	19	1	20
Social Science, Psychology, and Welfare	3	1	4
Personnel Management and Industrial Relations	6	3	9
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	225	14	239
Biological Sciences	43	5	48
Accounting and Budget	19	6	25
Medical, Hospital, Dental, and Public Health	2	2	4
Engineering and Architecture	29	9	38
Information & Arts	43	2	45
Business and Industry	17	8	25
Physical Sciences	8	24	32
Library and Archives	18	0	18
Mathematics and Statistics	1	2	3
Equipment, Facilities, and Service	6	0	6
Supply	78	5	83
Transportation	2	1	3
Total	519	83	602

APPENDIX VII

General Schedule Full Time Work Force by Occupational Group
As of September 1985

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 15	GM 13 - 15	Total
Miscellaneous Occupations	15	0	2	17
Social Science, Psychology, and Welfare	4	0	2	6
Personnel Management and Industrial Relations	14	0	3	17
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	224	0	24	248
Biological Sciences	30	0	11	41
Accounting and Budget	28	0	7	35
Medical, Hospital, Dental and Public Health	3	0	0	3
Engineering and Architecture	28	2	14	44
Legal & Kindred	1	0	2	3
Information & Arts	38	0	1	39
Business and Industry	27	0	7	34
Physical Sciences	17	0	30	47
Library and Archives	16	0	1	17
Mathematics and Statistics	1	0	2	3
Equipment, Facilities and Service	8	0	0	8
Supply	59	0	1	60
Transportation	2	0	0	2
Total	515	2	107	624

DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY

ESTABLISHMENT

The Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) was established in 1971 as an agency of DOD operating under the direction, authority, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

MISSION

DSAA's mission is to direct, administer, and supervise the execution of security assistance program responsibilities for the Secretary of Defense. The responsibilities are established by various statutory authorities concerning the administration of military assistance, international military education and training, credit financing, and foreign military sales.

The three main programs administered by DSAA are

1. The Foreign Military Sales Program.
2. The Military Assistance Program.
3. The International Military Education and Training Program.

FY 1975 Budget[a]	FY 1975 Work Force	
$3.1 million	Authorized civilian	88
	Authorized military	16
	Total authorized	104

FY 1986 Budget[b]	FY 1986 Work Force	
$6.1 million	Authorized civilian	115
	Authorized military	30
	Total authorized	145

[a]Budget for fiscal year 1972 is not readily available.

[b]The budget reflects reductions of $275 thousand pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. It does not include the cost of military personnel assigned to DSAA. These costs are paid through military personnel appropriations.

APPENDIX VIII

DSAA Work Force Information

	1975	1985
Authorized civilian	88	102
Authorized Military	16	31
Total authorized	104	133

General Schedule Full Time Work Force by Occupational Group As of September 1975

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 18	Total
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	22	19	41
Accounting and Budget	4	5	9
Information & Arts	0	1	1
Business and Industry	1	11	12
Total	27	36	63

General Schedule Full Time Work Force by Occupational Group As of September 1985

Occupational group title	GS 1 - 12	GS 13 - 15	GM 13 - 15	Total
Social Science, Psychology, and Welfare	1	0	6	7
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services	31	0	20	51
Accounting and Budget	5	0	13	18
Legal & Kindred	0	0	1	1
Business and Industry	0	0	12	12
Mathematics and Statistics	1	0	0	1
Total	38	0	52	90

COMPARISON OF SELECTED DEFENSE AGENCIES' BASE YEAR AND FY 1986 BUDGETS

Agency	Base year budget FY	Base year budget Amount	Base year budget converted to 1986 dollars[a]	FY 1986 budget
		(millions)		
DARPA	1962	$246.7	$ 901.7	$ 670.0
DCA	1963	33.3	119.9	416.4
DCAA	1967	41.8	135.8	198.0
DIS	1973	33.6[b]	79.3	144.9
DLA	1975	823.0	1,618.2	1,945.0
DMA	1973	156.0	367.5	721.4
DNA	1959	77.4	296.9	364.2
DSAA	1975	3.1	7.3	6.1

[a]Base year dollars were converted to calender year 1986 dollars using the gross national product implicit price deflator index as reported in the Economic Report of the President transmitted to the Congress in February 1986.

[b]DIS was operational only the last 3 quarters of FY 1973, with an actual budget for this period of $25.2 million. The base year budget shown above was calculated on a full year basis to allow comparison.

APPENDIX X

COMPARISON OF SELECTED DEFENSE AGENCIES' FY 1975 and FY 1986 AUTHORIZED WORK FORCES

Agency	FY 1975 authorized work force			FY 1986 authorized work force		
	Civilian	Military	Total	Civilian	Military	Total
DARPA	115	30	145	125	26	151
DCA[a]	1,783	1,459	3,242	1,995	1,945	3,940
DCAA	3,431	0	3,431	4,854	0	4,854
DIS	1,315	1,305	2,620	4,194	0	4,194
DLA[b]	52,358	1,155	53,513	52,145	1,045	53,190
DMA	7,853	829	8,682	9,385	480	9,865
DNA	643	562	1,205	796	563	1,359
DSAA	88	16	104	115	30	145
Total	67,586	5,356	72,942	73,609	4,089	77,698

[a]DCA's FY 1975 authorized civilian and military work force mix is not available. These figures are estimated using DCA's traditional work force mix of 55 percent civilian and 45 percent military.

[b]These figures represent DLA's authorized FY 1975 and FY 1986 civilian and military work force for operations and maintenance functions only. Operations and maintenance activities involve approximately 95 percent of DLA's authorized work force.

FEDERAL CIVILIAN WORK FORCE OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

The federal government uses many different systems to set pay for its employees, however, two systems, the general schedule (GS) and the federal wage system apply to approximately 83 percent of federal civilian employees.

The GS covers most white-collar positions and is divided into 18 pay grades. Included in the GS are General Management (GM) positions which are in pay grades 13 to 15 and fall under the Merit Pay System. All of the GS positions are subdivided into 22 occupational groups. A brief explanation of the 22 occupational groups is included below.

GENERAL SCHEDULE OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Miscellaneous Occupations Group

Employees in these positions administer, supervise, or perform work which cannot be included in other occupational groups either because the duties are unique or because they are complex and come, in part, under various groups.

Social Science, Psychology, and Welfare Group

Employees in these positions advise on, administer, supervise, or perform research or other professional and scientific work, subordinate technical work, or related clerical work in one or more of the social sciences: psychology, social work, recreational activities, or the administration of public welfare and insurance programs.

Personnel Management and Industrial Relations Group

Employees in these positions advise on, administer, supervise, or perform work involved in the various phases of personnel management and industrial relations.

General Administrative Clerical, and Office Services Group

Employees in these positions administer, supervise, or perform work involved in management analysis; stenography, typing, correspondence, and secretarial work; mail and file work; the operation of office appliances; the operation of communications equipment, use of codes and ciphers, and procurement of the most effective and efficient communications services; the operation of microform equipment, peripheral equipment, mail processing equipment, duplicating equipment, and copier/duplicating equipment; and other work of a general clerical and administrative nature.

APPENDIX XI

Biological Science Group

Employees in these positions advise on, administer, supervise, or perform research or other professional and scientific work or subordinate technical work in any of the fields of science concerned with living organisms, their distribution, characteristics, life processes, and adaptations and relations to the environment; the soil, its properties and distribution, and the living organisms growing in or on the soil; and the management, conservation, or utilization thereof for particular purposes or uses.

Accounting and Budget Group

Employees in these positions advise on, administer, supervise, or perform professional, technical, or related clerical work of an accounting, budget administration, related financial management, or similar nature.

Medical, Hospital, Dental, and Public Health Group

Employees in these positions advise on, administer, supervise, or perform research or other professional and scientific work, subordinate technical work, or related clerical work in the several branches of medicine, surgery, and dentistry or in related patient-care services such as dietetics, nursing, occupational therapy, physical therapy, pharmacy, and others.

Veterinary Medical Science Group

Employees in these positions advise and consult on, administer, manage, supervise, or perform research or other professional and scientific work in the various branches of veterinary medical science.

Engineering and Architecture Group

Employees in these positions advise on, administer, supervise, or perform professional, scientific, or technical work concerned with engineering or architectural projects, facilities, structures, systems, processes, equipment, devices, material or methods.

Legal and Kindred Group

Employees in these positions advise on, administer, supervise, or perform professional legal work in the preparation for trial and the trial and argument of cases, the presiding at formal hearings afforded by a commission, board, or other body having quasi-judicial powers, as part of its administrative procedure, the administration of laws entrusted to an agency, the preparation or rendering of authoritative or advisory legal

opinions or decisions to other federal agencies or to administrative officials of their own agency, the preparation of various legal documents, and the performance of other work requiring training equivalent to that represented by graduation from a recognized law school and in some instances requiring admission to the bar; or quasi-legal work which requires knowledge of particular laws, or of regulations, precedents, or departmental practice based thereon, but which does not require such legal training or admissions to the bar.

Information and Arts Group

Employees in these positions perform professional, artistic, technical, or clerical work in (1) the communication of information and ideas through verbal, visual, or pictorial means, (2) the collection, custody, presentation, display, and interpretation of art works, cultural objects, and other artifacts, or (3) a branch of fine or applied arts such as industrial design, interior design, or musical composition.

Business and Industry Group

Employees in these positions advise on, administer, supervise, or perform work pertaining to and requiring a knowledge of business and trade practices, characteristics and use of equipment, products, or property, or industrial production methods and processes, including the conduct of investigations and studies; the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information; the establishment and maintenance of contacts with industry and commerce; the provision of advisory services; the examination and appraisement of merchandise or property; and the administration of regulatory provisions and controls.

Copyright, Patent, and Trademark Group

Employees in these positions advise on, administer, supervise, or perform professional scientific, technical, and legal work involved in the cataloging and registration of copyrights, in the classification and issuance of patents, in the registration of trademarks, in the prosecution of applications for patents before the Patent Office, and in the giving of advice to government officials on patent matters.

Physical Sciences Group

Employees in these positions advise on, administer, supervise, or perform research or other professional and scientific work or subordinate technical work in any of the fields of science concerned with matter, energy, physical space, time, nature of physical measurement, and fundamental structural particles; and the nature of the physical environment.

APPENDIX XI

Library and Archives Group

Employees in these positions advise on, administer, supervise, or perform professional and scientific work or subordinate technical work in the various phases of library and archival science.

Mathematics and Statistics Group

Employees in these positions advise on, administer, supervise, or perform research or other professional and scientific work or related clerical work in basic mathematical principles, methods, procedures, or relationships, including the development and application of mathematical methods for the investigation and solution of problems; the development and application of statistical theory in the selection, collection, classification, adjustment, analysis, and interpretation of data; the development and application of mathematical, statistical, and financial principles to programs or problems involving life and property risks; and any other professional and scientific or related clerical work requiring primarily and mainly the understanding and use of mathematical theories, methods, and operations.

Equipment, Facilities, and Services Group

Employees in these positions advise on, manage, or provide instructions and information concerning the operation, maintenance, and use of equipment, shops, buildings, laundries, printing plants, powerplants, cemeteries, or other government facilities, or other work involving services provided predominantly by persons in trades, crafts, or manual-labor operations.

Education Group

Employees in these positions advise on, administer, supervise, or perform research or other professional work in the field of education and training, or related work of a technical, specialized, or support nature.

Investigation Group

Employees in these positions advise on, administer, supervise, or perform investigation, inspection, or enforcement work primarily concerned with alleged or suspected offenses against the laws of the United States, or such work primarily concerned with determining compliance with laws and regulations.

Quality Assurance, Inspection, and Grading Group

Employees in these positions advise on, supervise, or perform administrative or technical work primarily concerned with the quality assurance or inspection of material, facilities, and processes; or with the grading of commodities under official standards.

Supply Group

Employees in these positions are involved in work concerned with furnishing all types of supplies, equipment, material, property (except real estate), and certain services to components of the federal government, industrial, or other concerns under contract to the government, or receiving supplies from the federal government.

Transportation Group

Employees in these positions advise on, administer, supervise, or perform clerical, administrative, or technical work involved in the provision of transportation service to the government, the regulation of transportation utilities by the government, or the management of government-funded transportation programs, including transportation research and development projects.

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